

EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

THE ONLY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

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Man of the Year dinner tonight

U.S. subpoenas 4 unionists as 'Marin 3' freed COPE fund event to honor Wendell Phillips, 2d unionist

Just days after three newspaper union representatives ended 15-day Marin County jail sentences in connection with the long San Rafael Independent-Journal strike, a new federal grand jury called four Typographical Union members to testify.

The jury is a special unit set up under the federal anti-crime act of 1970 to investigate organized crime.

President Leon Olson of Typographical Union Local 21, one of the three union representatives who were jailed by a Marin County judge, said he assumed the Nixon administration was starting a "vendetta" against organized labor.

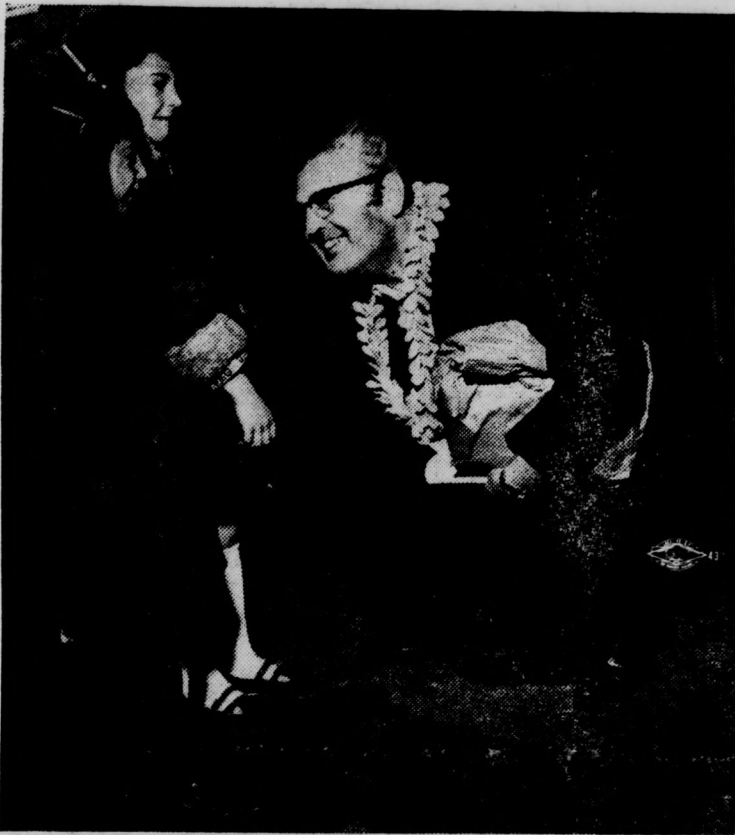
The inference that the crime probing grand jury would look into the I-J strike was clear. Local 21 has been on strike at the Marin paper for more than a year, while the I-J operates with strikebreakers.

"We don't know what it's all about," Olson said of the subpoenas. "The government won't even tell our attorneys."

"But we can only conclude that the Nixon administration, which controls the Justice Department, is going to start a new vendetta against labor, using the new law and federal grand juries to attack unions."

Subpoenaed to appear before the jury in San Francisco Tuesday were Local 21 Vice President

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GREETING Typographical Union Local 21 President Leon Olson as he ended a 15-day jail sentence in connection with the long San Rafael Independent-Journal strike were two grandnieces, Jessica and Erika Lutz of Corte Madera. The girls decked Olson, President Jack Goldberger of Periodical Drivers Local 921 and Local 21 Representative Don Abrams with festive leis as the three were freed. Trio didn't shave in jail, with result apparent here.

Alameda County labor will honor Wendell Phillips this evening, Friday, at its second annual Man of the Year Dinner, set for the Holiday House in Hayward.

All proceeds of the \$25 a plate event will go to the Alameda County COPE for its 1971 election and registration campaigns.

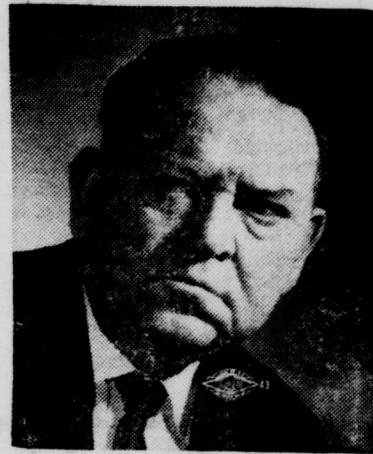
A retired unionist, still active in union and COPE affairs, will receive a special Award of Honor. His name will be announced tonight.

Man of the Year Phillips, secretary-business agent of San Francisco Bakery Wagon Drivers since January, 1939 and a Local 484 representative since 1937, has given vital negotiating help to many other unions in the East Bay and elsewhere.

As a bakery driver in 1934, he assisted in the San Francisco General Strike which brought settlement in the bitter months-long maritime strike against employer scabbing.

His latest assistance to other unions was just weeks ago when his negotiating expertise helped seven Retail Clerks unions, including Alameda County Local 870, win their first Bay Area supermarket industry contract, averting a strike.

As a Local 484 organizer of out of town bakeries in 1937, he pio-



WENDELL PHILLIPS

neered the first standard drivers contract in the industry. Later he pioneered statewide contracts. Among the beneficiaries of his negotiating aid were Printing

MORE on page 8

Carpenters seek N. Cal. pact New scab threat faces unionists in the East Bay

Carpenters were ready this week for their first Northern California-wide bargaining, seeking one agreement in 46 counties.

Representatives of the Five Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and the 41 Northern California Conference of Carpenters have drawn up a uniform bargaining document, reconciling differences between their two separate agreements.

They are now ready to seek higher wages and better fringe protection, shorter hours and other improvements for Carpenters in the whole area in negotiations due to start in April for a three-year contract to replace agreements expiring June 16.

Secretary-Treasurer Al Figone of the Bay Counties Council noted that the Nixon administration is beating the drums for a curb on building trades wages as "inflationary."

But, he said, Carpenters take the position that there can be no wage freeze without a freeze on the profits management makes from higher productivity of craftsmen and higher prices.

If the Northern California agreement is reached, it may lead to one statewide contract, unionists said.

A three-year Northern California agreement would expire simultaneously with two current five-year Southern California pacts.

A new strikebreaking threat faced Alameda County labor this week as Southern California-based management of a struck Hayward plant gave unionists a deadline by which agreement must be reached or scabs would be hired.

At the first negotiating session since the strike began, management of the Zero Climate plant at 2249 Davis Court, Hayward, gave Sheet Metal Production Workers Local 355 its ultimatum last Friday, with a deadline of Wednesday of this week.

Meanwhile, negotiations continued between striking Teamsters Local 70 and ILWU Warehouse Local 6 with United Foam, Inc., which had halted strikebreaking at its Oakland plant after AFL-CIO unionists joined pickets. United Foam is also Southern California owned.

Zero Climate, of Burbank, took over the former Climate Manufacturing Company plant during the life of Local 355's contract with the former management.

That contract expired January 31, and the 189 employees struck February 1 after the new management stuck to a total 45-cent,

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Council seeks UC settlement

A new meeting with University of California representatives was set up by the Alameda County Central Labor Council for Wednesday morning of this week to try for settlement of the long dispute over pay and job security for UC dormitory maids and janitors.

If the meeting fails, the council will call on the Building Trades Council for help and seek to meet with high-level university officials.

Meanwhile, UC Non-academic Employees Local 1695, which told the Labor Council Monday night that it had set a Wednesday midnight strike deadline, held a membership meeting Tuesday evening to consider future moves.

Sanction has been placed by the Labor Council in the hands of Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx and he told Local 1695 delegates that it will not be released until all hope of settlement through bargaining has been exhausted.

"And that hope has not yet been exhausted," he declared.

Latest move by the university was to announce impending layoffs of 21 dormitory employees, 18 of them Local 1695 members, Joe Toby of Local 1695 reported.

The union wants pay parity for dormitory workers with UC classroom custodians and matrons, a difference of about \$100 a month, but Toby said, UC holds work of the two groups is not comparable.

"We know as well as anyone what kind of management there is at UC," Groulx said, "but I

have not yet been informed that negotiations have been exhausted.

"We have been meeting with the university at the request of Local 1695. The purpose of the sanction procedure is to get the officers of the council in the picture to work for settlement."

"When there is support, there is also a matter of trust and no one in Local 1695 can say that there will be a strike Wednesday midnight while the council is trying to settle this under its responsibility."

Groulx noted that "we are not taking on a 'midget' but that there are some 39 unions on the campus, several with substantial membership."

Eleanor Mobley, one of the laid off dormitory maids, told the Labor Council that layoffs had also greeted an earlier attempt to organize. UC claims that dormitory workers come from a "different labor pool," meaning, she said, "that we're all black."

While conceding that his union might have used a "different timetable" than Local 1695's, Business Representative Robert McLane of UC Employees Local 371, representing the custodians, said Local 371 was reading support for the possible Wednesday strike deadline.

from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

They said he was making too much money

There's an old gentleman in these parts who can tell you, if you think you've had it tough, how things used to be really tough.

His parents came to the "garden island" of Kauai in 1883 as "contract labor" from the Portuguese island of Madeira.

This gave him the opportunity of working 70 hours a week for the sugar barons for

\$26 a month.

There were 10 kids in the family.

★ ★ ★

DAD cut sugar cane 10 hours a day, seven days a week and still found time to farm on the side. This was an economic necessity, because the family had to eat.

Portuguese contract labor signed up for five years. They

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OFFICIAL NOTICES

Union meeting notices page 6, correspondents columns pages 3, 4 and 6.

How to Buy

Some more income tax savers listed

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**
Labor Journal Consumer Expert
(Second of Two Articles)

The Internal Revenue Service has made a partial concession on our plea to correct one of its unfair rules—the limitations on the amount you can deduct for interest on installment purchases.

Last year in this column and in letters and discussions with IRS, this writer pointed out that the Truth in Lending law now requires that all credit charges must be shown as an annual percentage rate. Therefore it is only fair that consumers be allowed to deduct finance charges in full as "interest." Otherwise, on revolving charge accounts and installment purchases you are supposed to deduct only an amount equal to 6 per cent of the average unpaid balances.

IN CONTRAST, you can deduct the full interest on cash loans. One contradiction which we tried to get IRS spokesmen to clarify is whether the credit fee on a bank charge card such as Master Charge or BankAmericard is "interest" and fully deductible, or a "finance charge" and only partly deductible.

We reported that the New York IRS office said that bank-card credit fees are fully deductible but the Washington office said they would not be (a typical IRS contradiction).

Finally after almost a year the IRS has ruled that the credit fees on a bank charge card would be fully deductible if the

bank treats them as interest. But if the bank or retailer does not show the "interest" separately from "carrying charges" or it cannot be ascertained, then they are subject to the 6 per cent limit (a typically vague IRS ruling).

If you paid credit fees on a store revolving credit plan, our best advice is to call the store and ask what part is "interest."

We have also warned a number of department-store executives, some of whom are as tied up in red tape as government officials, that they should call their so-called carrying charges "interest." Otherwise consumers have a double reason for using finance purchases. The credit charges are both lower and fully deductible.

SOMETIMES taxpayers are confused by the difference between "adjustments" and "deductions" and subtract "adjustments" in the wrong place. It's important to understand the difference.

For one reason, failing to list the "adjustments" in the proper place (on page 2 of the tax return) can delay a refund. But even more important, you can subtract your total adjustments from gross income on page 1 whether or not you itemize deductions or take a standard deduction.

Too, subtracting the adjustments from gross income results in a lower "adjusted gross income." Thus you may be able to deduct more of your medical ex-

penses, since you can deduct only that part over 3 per cent of adjusted gross income.

The most common adjustment is for sick pay. You can subtract the pay you received while sick or injured, within specified limits.

Another frequent adjustment these days is moving expenses if you go to a new job. The rules have been liberalized so you can take off additional costs, such as expenses for house-hunting at the new location.

Employees who must sometimes be away from home overnight on jobs or who work away from home temporarily can take an adjustment for non-reimbursed travel, meals and lodging.

Or if you work at two places in one day you may take off costs of getting to the second.

Now for deductions: We cannot list here all the potential deductions you may be able to itemize (the better tax guides have comprehensive lists) but want to point out some often overlooked.

MEDICAL: You can deduct one-half of amounts paid for health insurance up to \$150, whether or not you have enough other medical expenses to itemize. The balance can be included in your medical deduction if you have enough to deduct.

In health-insurance expenses, include your share of the cost of employer health insurance, and the medical-payments portion of your auto insurance.

Other deductible medical ex-

penses, as well as the usual doctor, and hospital bills, include eyeglasses; prosthetic aids; household medicines like aspirin; transportation costs to get care; special foods, vitamins and equipment, even an air conditioner for an ill person, support hose, etc., if advised by a doctor.

If you support a relative who would qualify as a dependent except that he has taxable income of \$625 or more, you can include in your medical deduction any medical and health-insurance bills you pay for him, including for Medicare Part B. In fact, it may be preferable to pay medical bills for such a dependent than give him the cash.

CASUALTY LOSSES: You can deduct for sudden damage of over \$100 to property, boat or car or other possessions from fire, storm, accident (even if your own fault) and also theft. The loss is the difference in fair market value of the property before and after the damage. It helps to have documents such as appraisals and repair bills.

INTEREST: Mortgage insurance is wholly deductible. So are prepayment penalties, and "points" paid to get a mortgage if the buyer pays. Interest on cash loans also is fully deductible. But, as noted, you have the problem of whether finance charges are "interest."

CONTRIBUTIONS: As well as cash donations, you can deduct

goods and out-of-pocket car and other expenses (or 5 cents a mile), and costs of uniforms for serving qualified nonprofit organizations such as Scouts, hospitals, schools, etc.

WORK EXPENSES: You can deduct union and professional-association dues; employment agency fees; costs of distinctive work uniforms; safety clothing and shoes; tools and technical books; training or vocational courses required for your present job (but not to learn a new trade); car expenses if you must bring heavy tools to your job.

OTHER POTENTIAL DEDUCTIONS: Other income and sales taxes; child and disabled-dependent care (under specified conditions); bad debts; alimony; investment expenses, including a safe-deposit box, in which you keep E bonds or other securities.

Exemptions are big tax savers since this year they reduce your 1970 taxable income by \$625 for each one (\$650 in 1971).

The IRS does examine dependency claims closely, especially if the dependent does not live in your home. You must be able to show that you do provide over half the support, and he does not have \$625 or more of taxable income of his own (except for children under 19 or full-time students). (Social Security and similar benefits are not taxable income, and are not counted in the \$625.)

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Getting Your Money's Worth

It's a good bet that the next iron you buy will be a steam iron. Steam irons outsell dry irons by 8 to 1.

They can do everything a regular iron can do, as well as help spruce up nappy fabrics like velvet and corduroy. They'll even eliminate the need to dampen most laundered items before ironing.

IF THE IRON has a spray feature it can spot moisten particularly stubborn creases or overly dry areas.

Consumers Reports, the Consumers Union magazine, also says the advantages of the nonstick coatings offered by some steam iron manufacturers, over bare-aluminum soleplates are well worth the extra dollar or so they add to the price.

A NONSTICK coating doesn't make a hot iron slide more easily but lint and starch won't collect on the finish as on aluminum, and scratches on the coating are less likely to result in burrs that could snag fabrics. If a synthetic fabric melts from too hot an iron it won't stick to a nonstick coating, as it would to a bare-metal soleplate.

Nonstick finishes wear out sooner or later, but Consumer Reports says the iron will still

be usable. You could also choose a stainless-steel soleplate with advantages over aluminum of resisting a buildup of lint and starch and being harder to scratch. This type will last considerably longer than a nonstick jacket or a bare-aluminum soleplate.

Whatever iron you buy, you'll have to adjust to the temperature setting guides. In its ratings report on 33 models, Consumer Reports says settings for the same fabrics often produced broadly different temperatures from brand to brand and sometimes from sample to sample of the same model.

IN SOME instances, the magazine says, manufacturers don't even agree on which of two fabrics should be ironed at the higher temperature.

Temperature controls are usually at the front of the handle where they are easy to see and adjust, but some of the models tested had less convenient controls, some of which tended to get a bit too warm after a long ironing stint at a warm setting, the report notes.

The magazine suggests checking location of controls for the steam setting also and determining if the cord location is convenient for you, especially if you are left-handed.

Consumer Reports says that unless your water is very soft, don't make a practice of filling your iron directly from the tap, because hard or chemically softened water leaves a residue that can clog the small orifices of the steam and spray mechanisms.

Many manufacturers recommend distilled or demineralized water. You can demineralize tap water by running it through a demineralizing cartridge available at supermarkets, hardware stores, and by mail order.

Building Trades meet

The sixteenth National Legislative Conference & Safety Conference of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department will be held April 18-22 at the Washington Hilton in Washington, D.C. Delegates will visit Congressmen and Senators on April 20 and 21.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER is a Hearst publication. Don't buy Hearst publications while Hearst scabs in Los Angeles.

U.S. proposes label disclosure of detergent contents

The Federal Trade Commission has proposed that detergent manufacturers be required to tell the consumer how much of their product is made up of pollution-creating phosphates.

A proposed FTC regulation, which must be approved by the commission after public hearings, would require that package labels and advertising declare how many grams of phosphorus are contained in the product.

The warnings would advise consumers: "Do not use in excess. In soft water areas, use of phosphates is not necessary."

The warning would appear conspicuously on packages and in advertising and would also list all ingredients, including enzymes, by their common names.

Wayne Cooper, the FTC attorney who wrote the regulation, challenged the claim of the Soap & Detergent Association that the industry had met the need for information by its announcement that detergents would be labeled by "percentage of phosphates in the formula, and also its equivalent in grams per recommended use level."

At least some association members have made "clearly deceptive and totally inadequate" disclosures of phosphate content, Cooper charged.

Demo women's meet

Betty Ann Bruno, candidate for Oakland city council and past president of the Oakland League of Women Voters, will address the Alameda County Democratic Women's Study Club's luncheon meeting next Wednesday, March 3, at Tom Lovely's Buffet, 336 Grand Ave-

Hospital closing opposed

A Nixon administration move to close government hospitals in eight cities, including San Francisco, drew a strong protest from the AFL-CIO.

The hospitals are operated by the Public Health Service and care for merchant mariners, government and military personnel and their families and often provide service to others.

AFL-CIO President George Meany wrote Health, Education & Welfare Secretary Elliot L. Richardson that closing of the hospitals would mean "great

harm to the high level of medical care in the United States."

HEW proposed to substitute use of Veterans Administration and private hospitals. Meany said that would not work.

"The VA hospitals, as any veteran knows," Meany wrote, "are crowded and operating near capacity; the overloaded conditions that prevail in private hospitals where costs often run past \$100 a day, are well documented."

Public Health Service Hospitals, on the other hand, he said, offer through their budgets and operating costs "one of the few health care bargains this nation possesses."

Meany pointed to the contrast between President Nixon's promise of better health care and the administration's move to close hospitals.

Public Health Service hospitals were established by Congress in 1798.

USF labor school opening March 3

Problems of conflicts on the job and industrial alcoholism are among the subjects of five courses at the University of San Francisco Labor Management's School spring session opening March 3.

Registration for the nine-week school is open from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily at Campion Hall on the USF campus and will be held from 6 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. on March 3. Classes will be held at 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays until April 28.

Other courses are on collective bargaining, contract administration including elements of labor law, and grievances and arbitration in public employment.

Hearing on Bay bird refuge asked

Congressman Don Edwards has asked for public hearings on his bill to establish a National Wildlife Refuge in south San Francisco Bay, before a subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine &

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Carpenters Auxiliary 160

BY BARBARA LINDER

Hi Ladies:

I recently heard from Sister Lois Davis, our District 3 Board Member who has been ill. She is now working nights during the school year. She informs us that much is going on. Here are just a few things:

1. From now on we send all coupons to Sister Rosalie Sprafke, except General Foods and Post Cereals. These still go to Lois. So keep those coupons coming. Many of our friends have been sending me coupons and I would like to thank them individually but they have not told me who they are, so this "Thank You" is for them.

2. This is the year we are to have a spring Bi-District Meeting with District 4 Auxiliaries. For those of you who do not know, District 4 covers everything from Redding to Bakersfield, which is a long, long way to go no matter where the meeting is held. Be thinking about what you would like to see discussed during the meeting.

See you at the next social meeting.

Dental Technicians 99

BY LEO TURNER

By the time you read this issue of the Journal, our Local Union offices will be in our new location. Although you have already been notified, I would like to remind you that we are now at 785 Market Street, Room 511, San Francisco. When sending in your dues payments or any other mail be sure to send it to the new address. The phone number is still the same. Whenever you get the chance, I hope you will stop by at the office to take a look at it.

Next week is one of our most important Local Union meetings of the year. The officers who will head your Local Union for the coming year will be nominated. You can't vote for the people you want in April if you aren't there to nominate them in March! This Union has a big job ahead in the field of organizing, negotiating the contract covering the dental assistants and office personnel which expires in October, and seeing to it that contracts are enforced. It's up to you to elect officers who will best carry out this job!

We will also be nominating for delegates to the International Union Convention which will be held in May. Among other matters to be discussed at this convention will be a special session dealing with the Pension Plan. It is to your interest to elect delegates who will best represent you in presenting your ideas on improvements in the Plan.

Don't forget that the Local meeting is next Wednesday, March 3, 1971 at the Del Webb Towne House in San Francisco and that it's a "MUST ATTEND" meeting!

Bill to outlaw pro scabs introduced in the Assembly

A bill to outlaw professional strikebreaking in California was before the Assembly this week, introduced by Los Angeles Democratic Assemblyman David A. Roberti and with three labor-backed Alameda County Democrats among its authors.

On the motion of Rufus Day of Oakland Typographical Union Local 36, the Alameda County Central Labor Council voted Monday night to endorse the bill and organize support for it among affiliated unions.

The measure, Assembly Bill 490, was sponsored by the California Labor Federation. As usual, it was expected to meet the kind of vigorous opposition by employer lobbyists which has killed previous such measures.

It would make it illegal for employers during a dispute with labor to hire persons who customarily offer themselves as strikebreakers and would impose penalties for violation.

Among its authors were Alameda County Democrats March K. Fong, Ken Meade and John J. Miller.

Professional strikebreakers, Roberti said, "are usually out of state transients with questionable backgrounds and unfailingly their presence disrupts the orderly process of collective bargaining."

BTC supports Apostleship plea for Oakland port

The Alameda County Building Trades Council last week gave support to the drive by the Diocese of Oakland to build an Apostleship of the Sea to serve the 500 seamen who come to the Port of Oakland each week.

The BTC approved its executive committee's recommendation to concur in the intent of the appeal by Father John G. Bosch, the port chaplain, for aid in the drive.

The diocese is seeking to raise \$225,000 to build the Apostleship on land made available by the port. Father Bosch noted that there are no community facilities for seamen in the East Bay.

President Paul L. Jones told the BTC that the California State Building Trades Council was sponsoring Assembly Bill 306 to close the Department of Motor Vehicles citation records to anyone but public officials.

The bill, introduced by Los Angeles Democrat Yvonne Brathwaite, was suggested by Jones to end the practice of insurance companies raising auto premiums or cancelling policies over citations.

Jones and other delegates reported that insurance firms had acted against policyholders even when the citation was erroneously linked to a motorist.

U.S. subpoenas 4 unionists as 'Marin 3' freed

Continued from page 1

John DeMartini, one of the men whose firings by the I-J was part of Local 21's unfair labor practice charges against the newspaper; International Typographical Union Representative George Duncan, James R. Brocato, a Local 21 member, and Grant Anders, a member of the Mt. Diablo Typographical Union in Contra Costa County.

Their attorney, former U.S. Attorney Cecil Poole, asked that their subpoenas be quashed and was turned down flat by Chief Federal District Judge Oliver J. Carter. An attempt to delay their appearance also failed.

A previous federal move in the I-J dispute was the National Labor Relations Board's dismissal

of Local 21's unfair labor practice charges against the newspaper after earlier indicating they would be brought to a hearing.

Meanwhile, the NLRB prosecuted I-J charges against the union and won court injunctions.

Olson, President Jack Goldberger of Periodical Drivers Local 921 and Local 21 Representative Don Abrams were freed from Marin County jail last week after completing contempt of court sentences.

Olson told a crowd of supporters at the jail door and a later press conference that the next order of business should be enactment of San Francisco Assemblyman John Burton's resolution for a legislative study of the long I-J dispute, with a view to a solution.

The three were sentenced by Marin Superior Judge Thomas F. Keating on conviction of violating an injunction limiting picketing, which Keating issued early in the strike at the I-J's request. They were found guilty over a mass labor demonstration at the I-J February 14, 1970.

The I-J strike was called after more than a year of negotiations during which management sought to eliminate traditional contract protections and fired several Local 21 members.

In later negotiations, the I-J made a pay offer which would put most I-J printers more than \$50 a week below other newspaper scales. It has since refused to bargain pending a certification election.

Nixon action on building trades wages looming

Rumors of imminent Nixon administration action against building tradesmen's wages were growing this week after Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson had conferred with AFL-CIO Building Trades Department leaders at their meeting in Bal Harbour, Florida.

Latest report was that Nixon would back off from a wage-price freeze — which unionists feared meant just wage control — and instead limit the square foot price the government would pay for construction and reduce building in higher wage areas.

But Nixon had made no definitive announcement as the East Bay Labor Journal went to press.

Only official word from the Building Trades Department was its statement two weeks ago that it had no answer to Nixon's call for a voluntary management-labor "stabilization" plan, since no Nixon proposal had been given it.

The department at that time warned that discussion of "inflationary" wages had neglected the huge increase in productivity, drastically reducing the wage portion of building costs.

And the department warned that any wage plan should not favor one group, employers, and be "restrictive" to another, workers.

Dental Techs to nominate March 3

The membership of Dental Technicians Local 99 will meet next Wednesday evening, March 3, to nominate candidates for all local union offices at the April union election.

The meeting is set for 8 p.m. at the Del Webb Towne House, Eighth & Market Streets, San Francisco. Candidates will also be nominated for the international union convention to be held in May.

Labor takes on Nixon plans

The AFL-CIO took on major Nixon proposals on revenue sharing, welfare reforms and government reorganization and drafted specific alternatives.

Meeting at Bal Harbour, Florida, the Federation executive council said President Nixon's major proposals simply would not do.

The council urged flat rejection of Nixon's plan to share federal revenue with states and cities—with no strings on what is done with the money. It declared itself convinced that the proposal would not add one penny for states or local governments.

Instead, the council recommended full funding of existing

grant programs, new grants for public service jobs, federal payment of all welfare costs to channel federal money for the greatest need and federal tax credits for state income taxes.

AFL-CIO President George Meany called Nixon's government reorganization plan a "gimmick" and "at best a mistake," serving no real purpose.

The council asked substantial improvements in the Nixon welfare program and said labor would not support it unless it included protections against forcing the poor to work at less than minimum pay.



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● For Further Information Call or Write the Capitol Tire Sales/Warehouse Nearest You

THIS PROGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

GROUP DISCOUNT PRODUCT AND PRICING INFORMATION

FIBERGLASS BELTED and DYNACOR BELTED TIRES

ZENITH DYNACOR BELTED 202—(Mfd. by Seiberling—A Division of Firestone). Twin whitewall—40,000-mile tread wear, road hazard and workmanship guarantee.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
C78-13	(700-13)	42.38	19.93	2.12
E78-14	(735-14)	49.95	20.95	2.35
F78-14	(775-14)	53.55	21.84	2.55
G78-14	(825-14)	55.80	22.90	2.67
H78-14	(855-14)	58.95	24.75	2.93
J78-14	(885-14)	61.50	25.92	3.08
K78-15	(900-15)	53.55	21.90	2.61
L78-15	(915-15)	55.80	22.89	2.77
M78-15	(925-15)	58.95	24.96	2.98
N78-15	(940-15)	61.50	25.85	3.08
O78-15	(955-15)	67.90	26.91	3.22

ZENITH DYNACOR BELTED 402—(Mfd. by Seiberling—A Division of Firestone). EXTRA WIDE TREAD—Twin whitewall—45,000 mile tread wear, road hazard and workmanship guarantee.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
E78-14	(695-14)	51.80	20.85	2.12
F78-14	(735-14)	53.90	22.80	2.35
G78-14	(775-14)	55.40	23.75	2.55
H78-14	(825-14)	59.60	24.82	2.67
J78-14	(855-14)	62.45	25.95	2.93
K78-15	(885-14)	67.25	27.82	2.88
L78-15	(900-15)	55.90	23.94	2.61
M78-15	(925-15)	56.40	25.85	2.77
N78-15	(940-15)	62.55	26.90	2.98
O78-15	(955-15)	71.25	28.91	3.08
P78-15	(970-15)	76.75	30.72	3.22

DORAL FIBERGLASS BELTED—(Mfd. by Lee Tire and Rubber—Owned by the world's largest tire maker). Polyester cord wide tread. Dual whitewall. Sensational 50,000-mile tread wear, road hazard and workmanship guarantee.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
C78-13	(700-13)	48.85	21.92	2.12
E70-14	(735-14)	55.90	24.95	2.35
F70-14	(775-14)	61.26	25.96	2.55
G70-14	(825-14)	74.60	26.96	2.76
H70-14	(855-14)	81.75	29.95	3.01
J70-14	(885-14)	86.20	30.92	3.08
K70-15	(900-15)	86.72	29.96	3.05
L70-15	(915-15)	71.35	26.90	2.77
M70-15	(925-15)	80.75	28.95	2.98
N70-15	(940-15)	85.15	31.90	3.08
O70-15	(955-15)	89.40	32.95	3.22

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
C78-14	(735-14)	81.95	24.88	2.17
E78-14	(775-14)	86.70	27.84	2.50
F78-14	(825-14)	88.20	29.72	2.55
G78-14	(855-14)	90.40	30.93	2.67
H78-14	(885-14)	95.75	32.85	2.93
J78-14	(900-15)	98.70	34.93	3.01
K78-15	(915-15)	86.70	28.80	2.23
L78-15	(925-15)	88.40	29.72	2.75
M78-15	(940-15)	90.80	30.93	2.77
N78-15	(955-15)	95.75	32.92	2.98
O78-15	(970-15)	98.60	35.77	3.08
P78-15	(985-15)	105.90	36.88	3.22

JETZON SWINGER—(Mfd. by Lee Tire and Rubber—Owned by the world's largest tire maker). Newest look—Wide-wide 60 series—fiber-glass belted polyester cord.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
E60-15	(735-15)	78.95	33.89	2.79
F60-14/15	(775-14/15)	83.20	34.96	3.02
G60-14/15	(825-14/15)	85.90	35.87	2.98
J60-15	(900-15)	97.60	39.78	3.53
L60-15	(915-15)	105.70	42.88	3.61

E-Z RIDE SHOCK ABSORBERS

(MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED BY MONROE)

- STANDARD DUTY—Exceeds original equipment quality — 24,000-mile or 24-month guarantee—\$4.50 each—4 for \$17.00.
- EXTRA HEAVY DUTY—Lifetime guarantee—as long as you own your car. \$6.90 each — 4 for \$26.00.
- ROADMASTER LEVELING UNIT FOR OVERLOADS—Front and rear—30,000-mile guarantee—\$14.95 each.
- (INSTALLATION AVAILABLE)

CONVENTIONAL AND WIDE OVAL TIRES

ZENITH JET AGE 300 (Mfd. by Seiberling—A Division of Firestone.) (Compares with Firestone 500; Uniroyal Tiger Paw; Goodrich 770; Goodyear Cust. Power Cush.) Full 4 ply nylon cord whitewall. Written 30,000-mile tread wear, road hazard and workmanship guarantee.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
650-13		32.95	14.98	1.78
700-13		34.65	15.96	1.96
695-14		34.30	16.92	1.96
735-14		36.55	17.45	2.04
775-14		39.05	18.71	2.17
825-14		43.20	20.33	2.33
855-14		47.80	21.95	2.53
885-14		55.60	23.95	2.84
900-15		59.15	25.95	2.93
915-15		62.75	27.95	3.05
955-15		71.25	30.72	3.22

ZENITH JET AGE 400 (Mfd. by Seiberling—A Division of Firestone.) (Compares with Double Eagle, Dual 50, Royal Master). Full 4 ply Dyncor—triple whitewall. Written 36,000-mile tread wear, road hazard and workmanship guarantee.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
700-13		44.90	18.96	1.96
735-14		45.50	19.78	2.04
775-14		47.50	20.85	2.17
825-14		51.30	21.92	2.33
855-14		55.85	23.81	2.53
885-14		62.75	25.78	2.84
900-15		67.25	27.82	2.98
915-15		71.25	29.81	3.08
955-15		81.25	32.81	3.22

DORAL STRATA-POLY OR JETZON GEMINI—NEW WIDE LOOK—Mfd. by Lee Tire and Rubber—Owned by the world's largest tire maker. FULL FOUR PLY polyester cord whitewall. Compares with Double Eagle, Royal Master, 36,000 mile tread wear, road hazard and workmanship guarantee.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
C78-13	(700-13)	47.90	20.94	2.02
D78-14	(735-14)	48.50	22.68	2.41
F78-14	(775-14)	50.50	23.48	2.44
G78-14	(825-14)	54.30	23.97	2.60
H78-14	(855-14)	58.85	24.90	2.80
J78-14	(885-14)	65.75	25.80	3.01
K78-15	(900-15)	50.50	23.48	2.40
L78-15	(915-15)	55.95	25.95	2.60
M78-15	(925-15)	58.85	26.97	2.80
N78-15	(940-15)	65.80	28.80	2.87
O78-15	(955-15)	71.75	29.93	3.20

DORAL AND JETZON WIDE RIDE—Mfd. by Lee Tire and Rubber—Owned by the world's largest tire maker. 4 full ply polyester cord—red or white stripe.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
D70-14	(735-14)	54.50	22.95	2.31
F70-14	(775-14)	59.80	24.90	2.59
G70-14	(825-14)	65.70	25.85	2.75
H70-14	(855-14)	65.45	25.85	2.82

RAISED WHITE LETTERS

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
F70-14	(775-14)	79.50	25.94	2.59
G70-14	(825-14)	85.70	27.72	2.75
H70-14	(855-14)	86.80	27.85	2.82
I70-15	(900-15)	90.50	31.90	3.00

AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES

(MADE BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST REPLACEMENT BATTERY MANUFACTURER)

HEAVY DUTY Wet Charge—Equal to or better than most original equipment batteries. 42-month service guarantee. These sizes fit most 12-volt American and foreign cars.

Group No.	Size	Capacity	Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE
24C	42 Months	29.95	15.95	15.95
29NF	"	29.95	15.95	15.95
22F	"	29.95	15.95	15.95
24F	"	29.95	15.95	15.95
60	"	29.95	15.95	15.95
53	"	29.95	15.95	15.95
42-VV	"	32.95	16.95	16.95

SUPER HEAVY DUTY—Wet charge. For cars loaded with high-draw extras. Equal to most Premium Labels. 60-MONTH SERVICE GUARANTEE.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
24	60 Months	39.80	19.95	19.95
29NF	"	39.80	19.95	19.95
22F	"	39.80	19.95	19.95
24F	"	39.80	19.95	19.95
60	"	39.80	19.95	19.95
27	"	42.95	21.95	21.95
27F	"	42.95	21.95	21.95

HEAVY DUTY 6-VOLT Wet Charge. 36-month guarantee.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
1	36 Months	21.95	12.95	12.95
19L-VV	"	22.95	13.95	13.95

ANY SIZE NOT LISTED, SPECIAL ORDER ONLY. NO TRADE REQUIRED. (INSTALLATION AVAILABLE)

MUD AND SNOW TIRES

JETZON CUTLASS MUD & SNOW—Mfd. by Lee Tire and Rubber—Owned by the world's largest tire maker. 4-ply nylon cord, tubeless, white or black. Road hazard and workmanship guarantee.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
650-13		37.65	19.72	1.78
700-13		39.00	19.98	1.96
C78-14	(695-14)	37.65	19.80	1.94
E78-14	(735-14)	43.00	20.96	2.04
F78-14	(775-14)	45.50	21.87	2.17
G78-14	(825-14)	48.05	22.90	2.33
H78-14	(855-14)	50.50	23.95	2.53
J78-14	(885-14)	56.30	24.75	2.84
K78-15		37.65	18.75	1.75
L78-15	(735-15)	43.65	20.96	2.08
M78-15	(775-15)	45.50	22.80	2.19
N78-15	(825-15)	48.05	23.70	2.36
O78-15	(855-15)	50.50	24.80	2.57
P78-15	(885-15)	52.90	25.74	2.93
Q78-15	(900-15)	56.30	25.90	2.87
R78-15	(915-15)	58.05	26.85	2.96

JETZON FIBERGLASS BELTED WIDE RIDE MUD AND SNOW—Mfd. by Lee Tire and Rubber—Owned by the world's largest tire maker. Full stripe white, 2 ply polyester cord, 2 fiber-glass belted. Road hazard and workmanship guarantee.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
E70-14	(735-14)	68.15	27.95	2.43
F70-14	(775-14)	70.26	28.95	2.56
G70-14	(825-14)	75.40	29.95	2.76
H70-14	(855-14)	81.75	32.95	3.01
I70-15	(900-15)	71.60	28.91	2.69
J70-15	(925-15)	78.40	30.82	2.84
K70-15	(940-15)	81.75	33.75	3.05
L70-15	(955-15)	89.90	34.85	3.22

ZENITH WINTER DEEP TREAD (Mfd. by Seiberling—A Division of Firestone) Full 4 ply Dyncor rayon cord, tubeless, white or black. Road hazard and workmanship guarantee.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
650-13		35.80	16.90	1.78
700-13		38.00	17.96	1.96
735-14		38.05	18.93	2.04
775-14		39.20	19.89	2.17
825-14		42.05	20.95	2.33
855-14		44.70	22.93	2.53
885-14		54.50	23.85	2.84
900-15		56.30	24.80	2.93
915-15		58.05	25.74	2.96

COMPACT AND IMPORTED CAR TIRES

SPORT PREMIUM—Tubeless blackwall... 30,000-mile tread wear, road hazard and workmanship guarantee. Add \$1.00 for whitewalls.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
550-12		26.80	15.90	1.37
600-12		33.90	15.90	1.52
520-13		34.50	15.90	1.37
560-13		34.80	15.90	1.48
600-13		35.55	15.90	1.60
560-15		36.55	14.90	1.75
600-15		36.75	15.90	1.88
560-14		36.55	16.90	1.54

LIMOUSINE - AMBULANCE 8-PLY HEAVY DUTY WHITEWALL—NYLON CORD

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
890-15		112.95	37.95	3.80
890-15 Mud/Snow		125.30	39.95	3.80

RADIAL PLY TIRES FOR AMERICAN, COMPACT AND IMPORTED CARS

RADIAL BELTED 2 + 4 Slim Line White Tubeless. 2 ply polyester cord body plus 4 ply rayon belts. 6-ply tread. 40,000-mile tread wear, workmanship and road hazard guarantee.

Size	Take Price	Mfr's. Ave. Price	*GROUP DISCOUNT PRICE	Fed. Excise Tax
185R-13	(700-13)	70.15	24.99	2.10
ER78-14	(735-14)	72.60	27.90	

Chips and Chatter

BY GUNNAR (BENNY) BENONYS

Happy days at the Gene and Joan Griebel home. New son, Steven Howard, weighed in at 7 pounds, one ounce, on February 10, 1971! Grandparents Robert and Eunice Griebel are real proud.

Carpenters Auxiliary 667 (Local 642, Richmond) held a Pot Luck dinner Friday night at their hall. Attending from 36 were the Robert Griebels, Lonnie Moores, Gene Andersons, Don Meyers and the Gunnar Benonys. A fine dinner was followed by fun and games. Mrs. Velma Bush and Robert Griebel won the door prizes. Mrs. Charles Parkhurst, president of 667, and her ladies put on an enjoyable affair. Visiting from Eureka were the W. D. Meyers, son and daughter-in-law of Don and Ethel Meyers.

Regret to report the passing of Mrs. Margaret Skovmand, wife of Brother Melvin Skovmand.

Li'll GeeGee, our office vamp, says the most expensive paper in the world is found in supermarkets. It's called register tape and averages about \$11.75 an inch!

Carpenter Pete, the apprentice, says that lowering the hem is mid evil torture.

Uncle Benny claims that Robinson Crusoe is the only man who got all his work done by Friday!

Cousin Al asks, Ever hear about the guy who grinds lenses who moved to an island off Alaska? There he is known as an optical Aleutian!

Profits up! Employment down, highest unemployment total in 10 years! Bank profits at the highest in 10 years! Personal income down by two and a half billion! Wage freeze was threatened by the Nixon Republican Administration!

This, directed at only building trades craftsmen! This at a time when the housing goals of this administration are in the millions and people are more in need of decent housing than ever before!

Wonder what the financial interests would say and do if President Nixon proposed a rollback of interest rates (the high-

est in over 100 years), or a rollback on corporate profits?

Why propose a wage freeze on only construction workers whose earnings per year are nowhere near those of people who are factory or production workers who work every day of the year and whose annual wages are, in most instances, equal to or exceed the so-called high wage earnings in the construction trades, who may only work five, six or seven months out of the year?

Certainly, the facts belie the charge that the craftsman's wages are the greatest factor in the cost of construction.

Figures prepared by the National Home Builders Association indicated that in 1959 about 35 per cent of the purchase price of a house came from wages paid to labor on the job. By 1969, only 18 per cent of construction costs were accounted for by wages to on-site labor!

Highly skilled craftsmen, using all manner of labor saving tools and devices continue to increase the hourly production year year in and year out.

Tremendous increases in land costs, loan rates at sky-high levels and endless delays in bureaucratic red tape add untold costs to any project.

Negotiations, among the labor group, are continuing towards a 46 county Carpenter agreement. Hope the labor-management negotiations can start earlier than usual so we can get an agreement signed before anything drastic happens (a wage freeze).

See you at YOUR next UNION meeting, Brother?

Barbers 134

BY JACK M. REED

Brothers, I have been besieged with phone calls in regard to the adverse publicity the International has received in the indictment of International President Joseph N. DePaola on charges of kickbacks or commissions on Pension money loans. The Chicago Grand Jury has charged him, Investment Consultant Shaheen and Attorney Block with 34 counts of infractions. If these charges are true then he should be taken out of office immediately.

These charges, whether true or not, have put a black stain on our national organization that will never be wholly erased and a hardship on all local officers throughout the nation. This coming at a time when the Barber trade is at an all time low.

It is my duty to protect our members as best I can. Therefore at our last Executive Board meeting, I made a motion not to transmit any Pension monies to the Pension Fund until our membership has been assured that their monies are protected and that this Pension Plan is proven sound and is administered by trustworthy people. All Pension Plan payments to be held in escrow in a separate account.

This motion will be voted for or against at our regular meeting Thursday night, February 25. PLEASE ATTEND!

As I have written in this column many times, there is a group of members that read in the papers just what they want to believe, when in reality the print did not say what they think it said. For example, I had a phone call telling me that \$60,000,000 was lost in our Pension Fund according to the paper. Brothers, the Pension Fund never had \$60,000,000. The paper said that our international membership was 60,000. Many other members called in with all kinds of assumptions.

If President Joseph DePaola

took "payolla," he took it from the people that got the loans and not from the Pension Fund. Many of these loans proved to be shaky and bad risks but probably not at the time they were made. Some of these delinquent loans are being paid and pursuit on collections is being made. Getting our money back is a second choice. The most important issue is to iron out the difficulties and get our Pension Plan in a safe and sure position. Let us work together to further this end by cooperation and not create dissension which helps no one.

Picket sanction on Kenny's Workshop on Grand Avenue has been requested from the Central Labor Council.

Local 1290 B.A. Notes

BY TONY CAPPELLO

Last week we told you about the Vacation and Holiday Funding so I'll take a line to remind all who have not sent a V & H card to the Union office to please do so promptly.

Some members are still getting their own jobs and not notifying the union office. If the office is not informed and a referral not sent, when the member's name appears on the transmittal, he will be assessed as per the Constitution and By-

Laws. This referral is a legal form to make sure each employee receives his full pay and benefits as per the contract. Starting March 1, members whose names appear on transmittals unauthorized will be assessed.

The first Journeyman Upgrading class has started as of February 16. The class is held two nights a week and will continue until May 13.

Starting next month and each succeeding month, a portion of the contract will be discussed in this column for the knowledge of the members.

Some of our Brothers are still missing work so you might ask to see the card of the fellow working with you and if he doesn't have a card, inform the union and refuse to work with him. If we know of the situation, many times we can correct it.

For you men who are already looking ahead for your vacation, here are the holidays and dates they fall on: New Year's Day was Friday, January 1, 1971, and Washington's Birthday was on Monday, February 15, 1971. Still coming are Memorial Day, Monday, May 31, 1971; Independence Day will be observed on Monday, July 5, 1971; Labor Day, Monday, September 6, 1971; Columbus Day, Monday, October 11, 1971; Thanksgiving Day plus day after — Thursday and Friday, November 25 and 26, 1971; and Christmas Day, December 25, 1971.

PARKING PROBLEMS!



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OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1971



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OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

AUTO & SHIP PAINTERS 1176 CARPENTERS 36

Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters 1176 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in Room H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
LESLIE K. MOORE,
Business Representative

IRON WORKERS 378

Our Regular Executive Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, 8 p.m.

Stewards meetings also are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 8 p.m.

Our regular membership meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
BOB McDONALD
Business Agent

PRINTING SPECIALTIES 382

Meeting second Friday of the month at 8 p.m. in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,
TED E. AHL,
Secretary

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 3

General membership meeting Hall C, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland, the fourth Friday of the month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
JACK KENNEDY,
Business Representative

ALAMEDA CARPENTERS 194

Carpenters Local 194 meets the first and third Monday evenings of the month at 8 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building, located at 2201 Central Avenue, Alameda.

Refreshments are served following the first meeting of the month in the Canteen for all present. You are urged to attend your Local's meetings.

Due to the raise in the per capita tax of Thirty-Five Cents per member per month, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and its delegates, by motion, voted to raise the monthly dues by Twenty-Five Cents per month.

Effective January 1, 1971, Dues are \$12 per month.

Fraternally,
WM. "BILL" LEWIS,
Recording Secretary

BARBERS 134

Our next regular meeting will be held on Thursday night, February 25, 1971 at 8 p.m. in Hall H, third floor, Labor Temple, 23rd and Valdez Streets, Oakland.

IMPORTANT MEETING. PLEASE ATTEND.

Fraternally,
JACK M. REED,
Secretary-Treasurer

SHEET METAL WORKERS 216

The regular meetings are every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally,
FRED HARMON,
Business Manager

AFSCME-EBMUD 444

The next executive board meeting is scheduled for March 4th, starting promptly at 7:30 p.m. The executive board will hear reports from our stewards concerning EBMUD management's plan to schedule night crews to undermine standby pay and overtime work. STEWARDS PLEASE TAKE NOTE!

The next membership meeting is scheduled for March 11th, starting promptly at 7:30 p.m. Your executive board requests all stewards to please report grievance violations where EBMUD management is not complying with the steps of the grievance procedure.

Fraternally,
CHARLES E. TEIXEIRA,
Secretary-Treasurer

The regular meetings for Carpenters Local Union 36 are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8460 Enterprise Way, Oakland, California 94621, at 8 p.m. Refreshments are served by the Ladies Auxiliary immediately following each meeting.

The hours of the Financial Secretary's Office are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Friday the office closes at 1 p.m. Phone 569-3465.

Blood Bank No. 13 is now due and payable.

Effective January 1, 1971, Dues are \$12 per month.

The new rate of reduced dues is six dollars per month for new cases effective January 1, 1971. Those cases that are already on the rolls will be continued at the old rates.

Pursuant to the requirements of Paragraphs J and L of the General Constitution it is the policy of the District Council that an assessment of \$3 for each Notice of Delinquent Dues mailed shall be paid by the member to whom such Notice of dues arrearages is sent. The previous notice charge was \$1. The new policy becomes effective immediately.

Fraternally,
ALLEN L. LINDER,
Recording Secretary

PRINTING SPECIALTIES 678

Meeting second Thursday of the month at 8 p.m. in Cannery Workers Hall, 492 C Street, Hayward, California.

Fraternally,
JOSEPH CABRAL,
Business Manager

BERKELEY CARPENTERS 1158

Regular meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at Finnish Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut St., Berkeley, California.

Due to the raise in the per capita tax of Thirty-Five Cents per member per month, the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and its delegates, by motion, voted to raise the monthly dues by Twenty-Five Cents per month.

Effective January 1, 1971, Dues are \$12 per month.

Fraternally,
NICK J. AFDAMO,
Recording Secretary

SCHOOL EMPLOYEES 257

The Regular Meeting of the California, Oakland Unified School Employees Local Union 257 will be held on Saturday, March 13, 1971, at 10:30 a.m. in the Castlemont High School Auditorium, 8601 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland, California.

The Executive Board will meet at 8:00 a.m. in Community Room. All Board Members please take note.

Fraternally,
HAROLD BENNER,
Executive Secretary

MILLMEN'S UNION 550

At the meeting of the Bay District Council held Wednesday, January 20, 1971 it was moved, seconded and carried that Section 45, Article (M) of the General Constitution will be applicable in the 5 Bay Counties.

Section 45, Article (M) reads as follows:
"Local Unions may impose an assessment not to exceed Three Dollars for each notice mailed to be paid by the member to whom such notice is sent."

Effective February 1, 1971 there will be a \$3.00 Assessment on all Delinquent Notices sent.

Effective January 1, 1971 the Monthly Dues were raised 35 cents.

Fraternally,
ODUS G. HOWARD,
Financial Secretary

U.C. EMPLOYEES 371

Our next regular meeting will be held on March 13, at 2 p.m. in 155 Kroeber Hall. It will be preceded by the Executive Board Meeting at 1 p.m. Let's have a large turnout!

Fraternally,
J. J. SANTORO,
Secretary-Treasurer

Sheet Metal 216

BY KEITH AND JIM

If most of you members have been reading the news lately, you should be aware of the fact that Mr. Nixon is thinking about freezing the wages of the building construction trades.

This is totally unfair because there are other people working in this country besides building construction people.

What about store clerks, butchers, auto mechanics, office workers, doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers, teachers, bus drivers, truck drivers, just to mention a few?

Most of the building construction people wouldn't say anything if everyone had their wages frozen, but when Mr. Nixon just picks on us—we don't like it a bit.

If Mr. Nixon does do this rotten thing, everyone of us should and will remember him when he comes up for re-election in 1972.

After all, sometimes we are a little dense but we are not stupid!!

If our wages are frozen, what assurance do we have that the contractor's profits will not continue to rise? Do you realize what kind of an organization you would have to have in order to check and make sure a contractor's profit doesn't keep rising? This would be an impossible

DENTAL TECHNICIANS 99

The next regular meeting of Local 99 will be a "MUST ATTEND" meeting. Nominations for officers for the coming year and for delegates to the International Union Convention will take place. The meeting will be held at the Del Webb Towne House (Presidio Room), 8th & Market Streets, San Francisco, at 8:00 P.M. on Wednesday, March 3, 1971.

Fraternally,
LEO TURNER,
Business Representative

CARPET & LINOLEUM 1290

The next meeting of Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers Local 1290 will be held on Thursday, February 25, 1971 at 8:00 p.m., Hall "C," 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland. A discussion will be held on Health and Welfare. Please attend.

National Conference Deaths are now due and payable through NC 383.

Fraternally,
BOB SEIDEL,
Recording Secretary

HAYWARD CARPENTERS 1622

Regular meetings are held the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m. with a social following the meeting on the fourth Thursday.

The office of the financial secretary is open 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Wednesday; 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Thursdays, and 7:30 a.m. to noon Fridays.

Stewards meetings are at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month. A stewards training program is held in conjunction with the stewards meeting.

Eligibility for Reduced Dues:
Minimum of 55 years of age AND 7 consecutive years a member of Local 1622. Retired from trade or disabled.

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1971
Journeyman dues are \$12.50 per month or \$37.50 per quarter.

Apprentice dues are \$12.25 per month or \$36.75 per quarter.

Retired dues are \$5.75 per month or \$17.25 per quarter.

\$1 Blood Bank for No. 12 is due in January. Payable only once.

The Vacation checks will soon be due. To make sure you receive yours, keep the Finance office informed of your current mailing address.

Fraternally,
KYLE MOON,
Recording Secretary

SERVICE EMPLOYEES 18

General membership meetings of Service Employees Local 18 are held at 3 p.m. the fourth Friday of each month in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,
BEN J. TUSL,
Secretary

task because there are over 500,000 sheet metal contractors alone, and this is just a drop in the bucket compared to all of the other building construction crafts. Like I said before, if he does this thing, in 1972 we should let him know what we think, **LOUD AND CLEAR!**

Several weeks ago we reported that Laney College had many night classes available to members who were interested in improving their education, not only in our craft but in many other fields. We also stated that these courses were free except for books, laboratory fees and welding. Laney College registrar informed us that some courses will have to be discontinued because the required number of students have not signed up for them. The sad part is the courses relating to our trade are the ones that have the least participation and may be eliminated this term. I hope that next fall these craft-relating courses will be available again because no matter how good a journeyman we are, there is always room for improvement.

Donald Gordon returned to the hospital February 19, 1971 for another operation. We all hope that this time Don, your ailments are corrected.

Roy Coggins also went in the hospital February 18, 1971 and again the membership wishes you both a speedy recovery.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK: I sit on a man's back, choking him and making him carry me, and yet assure myself and others that I am very sorry for him and wish to lighten his load by all possible means—except by getting off his back.—Tolstoi.

Members of the Tri-State Death Benefit Plan, Death Assessment 691 is now due and payable.

Regular membership meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month, 8 p.m., Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland.

AFSCME 371 'Info'

BY JOHNNIE MARIE BUTLER

There are many kinds of poor people. Some who are sick, some who are old, some who can't work, a few who don't work, some who can't find jobs, and some who work for a living and don't make enough for an adequate living. There are a lot of this kind of poor people working for the University. We should admit this. There is no shame in it, except that if we weren't so used to it we wouldn't put up with it. This is the only shame in it.

For example take Health and Medical coverage for University employees especially if they work at our rate of pay. The University pays only \$10 for coverage which costs up to \$56 per month. This can come to 10 per cent of takehome pay and it does not cover drugs, glasses, or dental work. If you have the Blue Cross

coverage you still must pay part of the doctor and hospital bill.

Should we be content with this? No, we should not.

Governor Ronnie has complained that it is not right for people on welfare to have medical care that people who work can't afford. We agree, except that he thinks people on welfare shouldn't have it and we think they should, but that working people should, too. Our local has decided this is the year to lay this situation right before the legislators and the University administration. We have a right to medical care we can afford. The state is going broke under Reagan's leadership, not because the state and the University workers get too much but for a lot of other reasons, so why should we wait for better times to lay it on the line to them? This is the year to go for it.

On the sick list we have Brothers Gilbert O. Jackson, Morris, and Al Hunt; we do hope you all are feeling better.

We had a good meeting Saturday, and wish more had been present because we had an important vote to make and we needed the whole membership in on it.

Fellows, we are still begging you to please come to the meetings.

Watchmakers 101

BY GEORGE F. ALLEN

Is OUR face red! It's something like turning the corner into a new year—it takes a period of time to remember that the change has occurred. That's as good an excuse that we can think of for what we did.

After some 27 odd years with offices on the seventh floor—we just naturally have the figure seven on the brain and it will take constant concentration on our part for some time to come, to remember that we are no longer on the seventh floor, but on the fifth floor in our new address.

What we are trying to say, in a round-about way, is, WE GOOFED!

By the time you read this column we will be in our new location at 785 Market Street, San Francisco 94103—but—NOT in room 710—IT IS ROOM 510.

We have received all mail misdirected—but PLEASE—change your Dues Book to the proper room number? We have been changing the 7 to a 5 just as fast as we have received books here in the office with the incorrect room number marked on it.

When we discovered our goof—Mildred didn't know whether or not to resign. After talking it over, we both decided that to err is human, and humbly apologize and promise to TRY to remember our room number is now 510.

GBBA moving area office to Oakland

The Glass Bottle Blowers Association will move its Area III office from San Francisco to Suite 1200, Golden West Tower, 1970 Broadway, Oakland, on March 15. Vice President Wesley Bromberg and Area Director Frank W. Carter announced. Its telephone number will be 763-2050.

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EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL Social Security hike asked to aid aged poor



FOUNDED APRIL 3, 1926 . . . Only Official
Publication of Central Labor Council — AFL-CIO
and Building Trades Council of Alameda County
AFL-CIO.

44th Year, Number 50

JOHN M. ESHLEMAN, Editor
1622 East 12th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94606

February 26, 1971

Phone 261-3980

A tough challenge faces unions in 1971

If anyone thinks that 1971 won't be a year when management and government combine to chop back working people's ability to earn a better living, he hasn't been reading the newspapers.

The government's answer to inflation is to zero in on the building trades with the barefaced claim that their wages cause inflation.

That building tradesmen's productivity has increased five to 10 times in recent years, cutting far back the wage portion of building costs is a too complicated fact for the Nixon administration to consider.

As government talks about building trades rollbacks, big contractors in California applaud a British Columbia contractor spokesman's description of a lockout—against workers under contract as well as those seeking new agreements.

Building tradesmen are far from management's and government's only targets. In California two strikebreaking newspaper operations are still underway after more than three years in Los Angeles and more than a year in San Rafael.

In Oakland, we have recently seen open scabbing at an industrial plant with police escorting strikebreakers. Another union faces a scabbing threat at a factory in Hayward at this writing.

United labor action stopped the Oakland scabbing—we hope permanently.

But there will have to be a lot more such unity this year or workers' chance for a better break will be threatened.

Clarity on state's finances

A couple of simple facts bring clarity to what has developed as a confused picture of state's financial status and future since the governor issued his "austerity" budget.

One fact is that whatever is whittled away from state services by the governor will have to be made up by counties and cities—and paid for by local taxpayers.

The other fact is that when the governor talks forthrightly against a tax increase, he completely omits to mention that, if in fact the state is hard up, there are other sources of taxes than the individual taxpayer — big business, for example.

Let's take the first point, that the governor's "austerity" means a bigger burden on the local taxpayer.

Legislative Auditor A. Alan Post says that unless the Legislature makes dramatic changes in the budget there will be no way to avoid shifting hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes to local governments.

Post, who we must remember has practically made a career of slashing state budgets, finds that unless this one is changed, revised upward "it may become known as the Property Tax Increase Act of 1971."

The Alameda County board of supervisors showed grave alarm at the governor's pre-budget cutbacks in MediCal and welfare services. They put the county in an "impossible" position, said the board.

The board feared that thousands of MediCal and welfare clients would be forced to claim care by the county. That was pre-budget. Now, the budget raises a new threat of such increased local expense.

For the second point, that needed state funds don't have to come from the individual through property or sales taxes:

Oil, insurance and other big industries enjoy state tax breaks which our governor does not care to disturb, yet were they whittled down the state would gain more revenue without penalizing the people.

It should be noted that the governor's State Department of Health Care Services has admitted that the Medi-Cal crisis he discovered in December resulted more from its bookkeeping errors than from the overspending the governor claims.

The department amazingly overlooked 20,900 health care recipients in its figures for the current fiscal year, so money

Disclosing that the elderly are the only age group of Americans among which poverty is growing, the National Council of Senior Citizens called for a 35 per cent increase in Social Security benefits by next year.

The Council asked a 15 per cent increase retroactive to January 1 and a 20 per cent increase in 1972. It also asked that the minimum \$64 monthly benefit be doubled to \$128.

President Nixon asked a 6 per cent benefit increase in his "expansionary budget." The Senate last year voted a 10 per cent boost but the bill was lost in the rush of business at Congressional adjournment.

As the Senior Citizens called for higher benefits, Council President Nelson H. Cruikshank charged that the Nixon administration is turning its back on the aged, while talking rosily about the White House Conference on the Aged set for next November.

Cruikshank listed Nixon's 6 per cent benefit proposal as inadequate and he noted:

1. Nixon has slashed to \$5,350,000 the \$30,000,000 which Congress authorized for community programs for the elderly.

2. Nixon is reported to want to increase the share of Medicare charges paid by the aged. Those charges are "barriers to adequate health care," Cruikshank declared and noted that "instead of lowering or removing these barriers, the administration wants to pile them higher and higher."

Nixon's proposal for community program funds is 40 per cent less than the \$9,000,000 in the present budget and will force closing of many local senior citizens' centers, Cruikshank said.

The Senior Citizens cited a report by the Senate Committee on Aging which found that one of every four Americans 65 or over is in poverty and millions more are just a hairline above it.

In 1969, last year for which figures have been compiled the number of poverty-stricken elderly increased by 200,000 over 1968 to a near-5,000,000 total, the Senate committee disclosed.

But the same report found that there were 1,200,000 fewer poor young or middleaged persons in the country in 1969 than in 1968.

Contrasted to the one in four elderly who are poor, no more than one in nine young or middleaged persons are in poverty, the report declared.

The Senate report quoted committee hearing testimony by former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen, who declared:

"I think it is tragic that we have at least 5,000,000 older Americans who are impoverished."

"I see no reason with an economy at the one trillion dollar a year product level, why we cannot meet our obligations to the poor and the elderly."

It quoted an official of the New York Hudson Guild-Fulton Center for the aged that:

"For these unhappy people, the choice is not between buying a new dress or a pair of shoes but between buying a quart of milk or taking a bus ride to see a relative or friend."

The report contained a number of poignant quotations by elderly persons, reported by social service experts in committee hearing testimony or in committee working papers.

An elderly New York woman was asked how she managed on her tiny income, replied:

"I don't."

"I don't entertain. I don't go out with friends. I don't eat in restaurants. I don't go to the movies. I don't buy clothes. I don't ride subways or buses."

"I don't eat a lot and I don't take care of my health as I should."

A Pitman, New Jersey, man was quoted in the report:

"There is just my wife and I, and the Social Security pension for both of us amounts to only \$1,925 a year."

"From this we have to pay real estate taxes, water, gas, electricity and fuel oil."

"We can only afford one meal a day."

A 76-year old Southern California woman was quoted:

"I retired 10 years ago with my home paid for and no debts."

"After 10 years, my property taxes have doubled. General living costs have skyrocketed and medical and doctor costs are as near to robbery as they can get."

Child labor increase linked to recession

Many employers have increased illegal hiring of child labor to cut wage costs in the face of the recession, an AFL-CIO economist told a radio audience.

Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO research department disclosed that the Labor Department had found a 15 per cent increase in violations last year over 1969.

The government discovered 13,000 cases in 1970 but they are probably a small portion of those which occurred, Oswald said on the AFL-CIO's Labor News Conference program over the Mutual Network.

Government understaffing is the reason why there are many more undiscovered cases, he declared.

There may be as many as "75,000 children . . . some of them as young as 7, or 8, or 9 . . . working during school hours or in hazardous occupations," he said.

But with only 1,000 wage and hour inspectors for the entire country, the Labor Department is able to investigate "only about

3 per cent of the firms" covered by the law, Oswald said.

He called for a larger force of wage and hour inspectors and "more rigid enforcement" of the law's protections against child labor.

Oswald said he doubts that "ignorance leads an employer to hire underage workers."

"It is difficult to believe that an employer would not know when schools are in session or to be ignorant of laws that have existed for more than 30 years," he declared.

Oswald said that employers who hire underage workers in violation of the law are not doing those youngsters or their parents any favor, regardless of the family's financial need.

"This is the one time in their lives that they are able to get the basic education they need to hold a job," he stressed, "and if they are spending their time at work rather than in school, they are handicapped for the rest of their lives in employment."

He called the violations "a symptom of our current economic downturn," with employers cutting corners to make better profits, and "employing children because they can get them at rates lower than they can employ adults."

While many violations occur on farms, other establishments, particularly retail and service firms are also guilty, Oswald said.

Letters to the editor

Aspects of inflation

Editor, Labor Journal:

Inflation is a matter of supply and demand. More productivity of consumer goods means lower prices—less means higher prices. However, if large amounts of labor are diverted to the production of non-consumer goods, such as war material, the amount of consumer goods relative to the total demand is diminished. This has the relative effect of reducing the productivity of consumer goods.

The workers producing non-consumer wares also spend their money in the consumer market buying goods of workers who make consumable products. This is inflationary because the labor devoted to things not sold in the consumer market must be rewarded by the labor of workers producing saleable consumer requirements.

The Editor's Chair dealing with Professor Abba P. Lerner raises an entirely different point—the relation of wages to prices. Anyone with business experience knows that there is a certain ar-

bitrary factor in pricing. It has always been the custom of merchants to charge all the traffic will bear regardless of the cost of merchandise. As most products are monopoly controlled, the jacking-up of prices is the rule rather than the exception. This, however, is not inflation. It is simply the theft of the worker's paycheck that has gone on since money was invented.

Our beloved President now proposes to stop inflation by putting the screws to the construction workers, as if they and not the Indochinese war are responsible. It is the war that is mainly the cause of inflation and the only way to stop inflation is to stop the war. Unless, of course, you want price and wage control and rationing in this land of plenty.

The super-patriotic hardhats, so enthusiastically embraced by Dickybird for kicking the crap out of those anti-war students, may find that chickens come home to roost. Alas, beneath many a loyal hardhat lies a head of pure suet. The irony of it all.

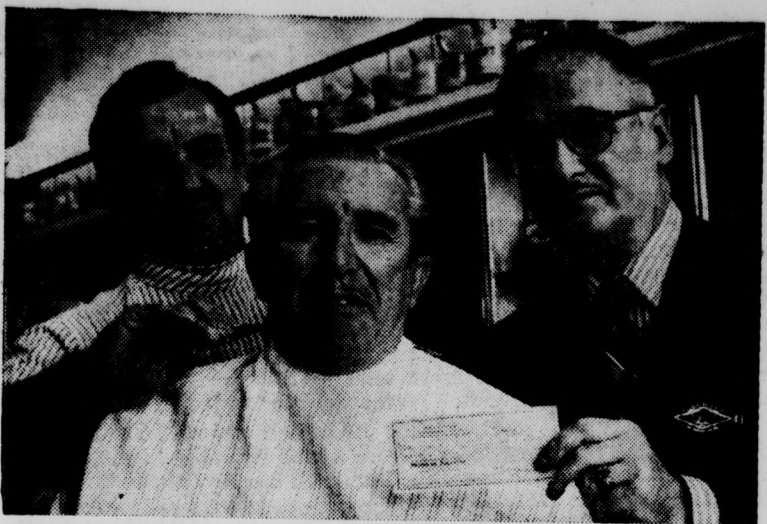
CHARLES WALSH,
Watchmakers 101

Alameda County civil service post sought by labor

Labor has a chance to be represented on the Alameda County civil service commission, which deals with county employee problems, three public employees unions told the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

After 24 years, the tenure of Thad McCarty on the commission is to expire under a new board policy of limiting members to two terms, Social Service Union Local 535, United Public Employees Local 390 and Hospital Workers Local 250 told the council.

The council voted to support their plea to seek appointment



FREE HAIRCUT for retired barber Earl Collins is furnished by Barbers Local 134 President Ray Luciano while Secretary-Treasurer Jack M. Reed hands Collins his pension check. Collins, 65, is one of 58 longtime Local 134 members who were first to retire here under the new nationwide pension plan. Reed noted that published reports on condition of the plan contain exaggerated figures. Until definite word of the fund's condition is received, he was to ask the union Thursday night of this week to place Local 134 members' pension payments in a separate fund. (See Reed's Local 134 column, page 5.)

Board action due on county employe representation vote

Alameda County supervisors this week were to act on 14 proposed units for bargaining representation elections by 6,500 non-supervisory county employees.

The proposals were submitted to the board by county Director of Industrial Relations James W. Marshall Tuesday. Elections cannot be held before 30 days from the time the board sets up units, indicating the employees would probably vote in April.

Labor groups and unaffiliated organizations have filed signatures of employees to qualify for the ballot in 26 proposed units.

If they are not qualified for any units as finally set up, they have 30 days in which they may get on the ballot by submitting signatures of 25 per cent of the employees involved.

The Alameda County Building Trades Council, seeking to represent building trades and related crafts, said it had serious questions about the makeup of Marshall's unit comprising craftsmen.

Three county employe unions—United Public Employees Local 390, Social Services Union Local 535 and Hospital & Institutional Workers Local 250—said they had

relatively minor objections over Marshall's units covering employees they have filed to represent.

In both cases, the objections were to exclusions of job classifications the labor groups felt should be included and inclusion of what they believed were unrelated jobs. They gave Marshall their requests for adjustments and were to follow through at the board meeting if necessary.

Some 1,500 supervisory and management personnel out of the 8,000 county employees are not covered in Marshall's initial units.

Firemen, whom Fire Fighters Local 1428 filed to represent, also are not included in the original units because, Marshall said, they work for local districts and already have a Fire Fighters representational setup. They are to vote later, he said.

The elections are to be held under the county's ordinance implementing the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act of 1968, granting representation and bargaining rights to organizations chosen by a majority of local government employees.

Besides the labor groups, eight unaffiliated organizations have filed election petitions.

600 on strike at American Can plant

Six hundred members of United Steelworkers Local 7616 were in their second week of strike against the American Can Company plant in Oakland this week as part of a national walkout by 33,000 workers against three big container firms.

Local 7616's strike headquarters are in second floor offices at East Fourteenth Street and Forty-fifth Avenue, telephone 532-9897, are union's sub-district office announced.

Steelworkers won one agreement and struck three other na-

tional firms, breaking the industry's once-solid Big 4.

The agreement was with National Can Corporation. It includes 75-cent to \$1.02 per hour wage increases by its third year, plus an unlimited cost of living escalator clause worth at least 12.5 cents per hour next year and in 1973.

Companies which refused to improve their final offer and were struck were American, Continental Can Company and Crown Cork & Seal.

Two hundred members of Steelworkers Local 5084 were on strike against Continental in Pittsburg and another 50 struck the American plant in San Francisco.

Culinary union 823 pickets at 2 firms

Culinary Workers & Bartenders Local 823 announced that it has placed picket lines at the Corner House, 16695 East Fourteenth Street, San Leandro, and at the Bavarian Room, 20656 Rustic Drive, Castro Valley, and urged all unionists to respect the lines.

Teachers wait reply on schools plan

The Oakland Federation of Teachers this week was waiting for action by the administration on its elementary schools proposals which Superintendent Marcus Foster called "constructive" when he received them early in the New Year.

While it waited for a follow-up contact by Dr. Foster, it was circulating petitions supporting the plan among teachers, Parent-Teacher Associations and other school related community groups.

Topping OFT's eight point program are requests for:

1. Maximum class size of 15 in pre-kindergarten classes and 20 in kindergarten through the sixth grade. Some first through sixth grade classes have as many as 35 students, OFT complained.

2. One hour per day class preparation-conference time in a classroom schedule limited to 25 hours a week. Junior and senior high school teachers already

have the one-hour daily preparation period.

3. Workbooks for students for every reading, language and new mathematics textbook. Spelling books now are the only workbooks provided all elementary students.

In delivering OFT's elementary schools proposals to the board of education, Executive Secretary George Stokes noted that the Certificated Employees Council had signed away its authority to recommend school system changes until September 1 in agreeing to a memorandum of agreement with the schools.

The council, successor to the Winton Act "negotiating council," is made up entirely of Oakland Education Association representatives.

With the council unable to act, Stokes asked for an understanding that Dr. Foster would then correspond with the union.

The council, the union told teachers, settled in its memor-

andum for an inadequate pay raise, no class size improvement, a transfer policy favoring administrators, not teachers; a grievance policy reducing protections for teachers and an extra duty policy which does not recognize the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Other points in the union's elementary schools program are for librarians and multi-media centers at all schools, eliminating present necessity at most schools of teachers acting as librarians; improvements in handling of behavioral problems, better rainy day schedules, doubling hours and the present pay of teacher aides who now get a \$2.87 per hour pay maximum and work a maximum four hours a day, and making aides available to all teachers.

A partial response to the union's program was the decision that assistant teachers will have their work hours doubled March 1.

New scab threat faces unionists in the East Bay

Continued from page 1

three year wage raise package in three separate offers.

The strike has been marked by violence against pickets and Hayward police have escorted non-union truckdrivers through the picket line to bring in material and take out the finished product, Local 355 reported.

No production had been done during the strike, but management told the union Friday that unless the agreement was reached by the deadline, it would "hire people in to do the work."

And, Zero Climate said, it would move its cooler manufacturing, which accounts for 25 per cent of the work at the plant, to Burbank, and leave only its residential heater production in Hayward.

Local 355 has asked support of the combined AFL-CIO and unaffiliated East Bay labor movement against the strikebreaking threat.

Management had offered 15-cent raises in each year of a three-year contract prior to the strike. Since the walkout it has boosted its raise offer by one-half cent to 15½ cents in the first year and 15 cents in each of the second and third.

One picket was arrested after an altercation in which the union said he was struck by one scab truck and punched by another scab driver, and, police charged he retaliated by hitting a truck with an axe used by pickets to cut firewood.

A picket sign was ripped by a company representative who then told a picket that when the dispute is over he wouldn't be working there, Local 355 reported.

Management had asked to extend to 90 days the previous 30-day period before which a new employee accrues seniority, then said it may accept 60 days.

It has also sought to extend to 90 days the 30-day period by which new employees join the union under the union shop clause but then agreed tentatively to accept the 30 days.

Other tentative agreements were to add a paid holiday and reduce the helper ratio of one to one journeymen to one to three in the third contract year.

Billion jobless days

Unemployment last year cost more than 1,000,000,000 man days of work, contrasted to 62,000,000 lost in strikes, Labor Department figures showed. The jobless loss was 17 times greater than the loss in strikes.

Groulx on TV politics panel

Labor's view on citizens and local politics will be part of two television programs on Station KTVU, Channel 2, at 9 p.m. next Sunday, February 28, and Sunday, March 7.

Representing labor on KTVU's Head On program will Labor Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx. Other panelists represent minorities, education and other sections of the community.

Next Sunday's subject will be on getting involved in local politics and, in the pre-filmed program, Groulx will note that citizens should be involved primarily because local government does not reflect the average citizens point of view.

The March 7 program will discuss how one gets involved, and one of Groulx's points is that citizens should work through political parties or—preferably—COPE as the working people's representative.

from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

Continued from page 1

were part of a long line of cheap labor, including Hawaiians, Chinese, Filipinos and Japanese.

Management wanted as low a wage bill as possible and as high profits as possible.

MY FRIEND'S dad got up before dawn, milked the cow, cut grass for Bossie's feed and tended his pig and chickens. Then he went to work on the plantation and the kids would deliver milk to the customers and feed the stock.

Dad would cut more feed after his 10 hours.

He put away a lot of nickels and dimes in a hidden tin can under the house.

Then one day the kids found his cache, which amounted to a tidy sum. He decided to bank it in the company bank to prevent someone else from finding it.

The company owned the bank, the houses where the contract laborers lived and the store where they shopped.

When management found that one its workers—you might as well call them serfs—had put by a considerable sum, it took the position that this was too good for the common people.

MANAGEMENT passed a rule that nobody who worked for it could do anything else on the side. My friend's father was ordered to sell his livestock and promise to be a good boy.

It is true that when this tiny savings by a worker pushed management out of shape it was a long time ago.

But except where unions have changed the picture, farm workers are still badly paid and pushed around, still cheap labor in a high profit industry.

SO, those who feel that management and management-oriented government will always be nice to working people still must explain why a farm worker's tiny anchor to windward ex-

cited management as it did back then.

You can't avoid seeing a similarity between the sugar baron's distress that one of its workers made some extra cash and the President's and construction management's current harsh words about building tradesmen's high wages.

By the time you read this, the President may have passed an executive order forbidding building tradesmen to make that kind of money any more.

He will not make much of a point of profits nor will he discuss how much more production management gets out of the craftsmen for each wage dollar.

He will simply say that high wages are "inflationary."

Construction management, which in this area at least is applauding the British Columbian lockout of craftsmen who had union contracts in effect, is also shouting "inflation."

The point now is the same as in Hawaii nearly a century ago—profits yes, wages no!

Man of the Year dinner tonight

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Specialties unions which he helped gain contracts in the late 1930s on both sides of the Bay.

He became known as the top Bay Area union negotiator in his years-long service. In World War II he served working people on the War Labor Board and functioned similarly on the Korean Wage Stabilization Board.

Tickets were going fast but were still available at the Alameda County Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council, co-sponsors of the dinner, and may be available at the door of the Holiday House, 29827 Mission Boulevard, Hayward.

The Man of the Year Dinner will start at 8 p.m. following no-host cocktails at 6.

You can't write without paper

The indispensable ingredients of leaflets—paper and ink—are in short supply in the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's boycott of non-UFWOC lettuce.

UFWOC wrote the Alameda County Central Labor Council that its Oakland office at 568 Forty-seventh Street, needs eight, 10-ream boxes of duplicator paper and eight tubes of ink per month. It asked donations.